Lānaʻi Drinking Water Quality Report to the Consumer for Year 2022

The Lānaʻi Water Company (LWC) Water Quality Report - also known as the "Consumer Confidence Report" (CCR) is provided to all water system customers. The CCR contains a wealth of information about the water quality of the Lanai Water System (Public Water System #HI0000237).

What we all do and the habits that we practice every day will determine both the quality of our water and the quantity available for our use. Monitoring the quality of our water will not matter if we do not take care of our environment as individuals and as a community. Lānaʻi is blessed with water that is among the best quality in the world. At LWC, our job is to make sure it is also the safest.

That is why water from each of our sources is regularly tested. We must ensure that our water supply meets or exceeds the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. As mandated under Federal and State law, the Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH) and the LWC regularly test our drinking water for more than 100 different kinds of chemical "contaminants".

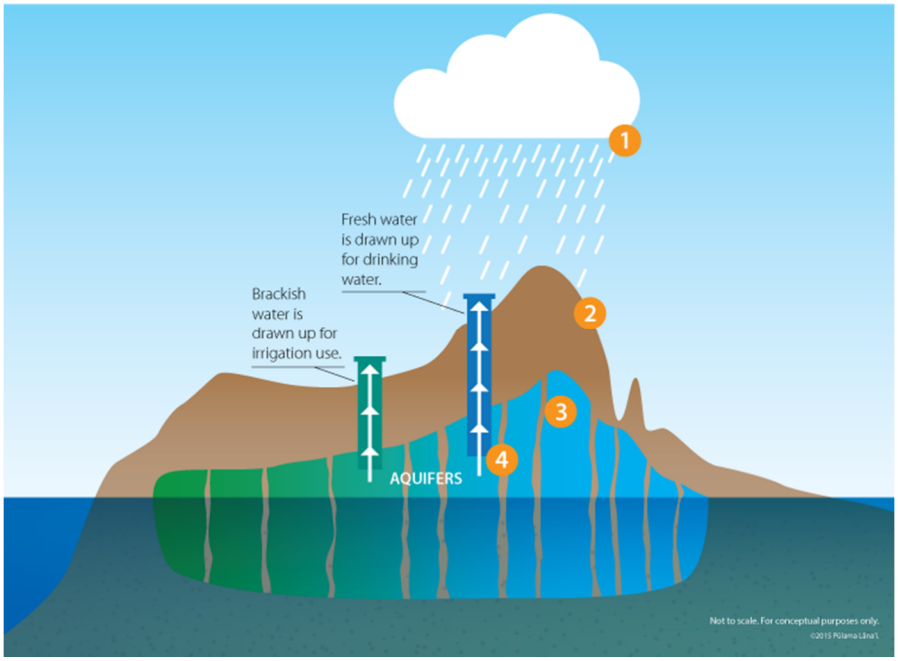
We believe that keeping the public informed about the quality of its drinking water is an important part of our job. Because the health of all people depends on safe drinking water, it is truly our most precious possession. Every water user needs to actively participate in the conservation and protection of our water sources.

Where does my water come from?

The LWC system is supplied by groundwater wells. These wells are ground water sources that draw water from Lānaʻi's high level aquifer, mauka of Lānaʻi City. Our watershed for our wells is located in the central uplands of Lānaʻi and is hydrologically up-gradient (uphill) of major resort, residential and agricultural activities. As such, the potential for human land use activity contaminating your drinking water is minimized. Water from the wells is chlorinated to ensure that your drinking water meets the Safe Drinking Water Act Regulations of the EPA and the State of Hawaii Department of Health. The results of the 2022 water quality testing of your water were all within limits prescribed by the EPA and the State. The Hawaii Department of Health and the University of Hawaii, Resources Research Center completed a source water assessment in 2004 which has been periodically updated. This assessment may be viewed at the Lanai Water Company during normal business hours.

Additional Information:

For additional information concerning this report contact: Lanai Water Company, P.O. Box 630310, Lānaʻi City, Hawaii 96763, Telephone: (808) 565-3664. You can get a copy of this CCR at lanaiwatercompany.com. We welcome your input and participation in the decision-making process that affects the quality of the drinking water supplied to you. Should you desire to provide input or have pertinent comments regarding the systems, please contact the Lānaʻi Water Company.



Source Water Protection

The Drinking Water Source Protection Plan for the LWC is available for your review. It contains information about source protection zones, potential contamination sources, and management strategies to protect our drinking water. Potential contamination sources common in our protection area include electrical transformers, old pineapple fields, feral ungulates, double walled storage tanks for generators, and septic systems. We have also developed management strategies to further protect our sources from contamination. Please contact us at Lāna'i Water Company if you have questions or concerns about our source protection plan or if you'd like to review the source water protection plan.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases,

radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Lāna‘i City & Manele Bay Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Every three years, Lāna‘i Water Company tests for lead and copper in the tap water within homes in the city. The testing is done at the tap because lead and copper can leach into the water from plumbing materials in the home. To meet EPA standards, 90% of the homes tested have to prove that lead and copper levels are below the EPA’s Action Level. The 90th percentile is the highest result found in 90% of the samples when they are listed in order from the lowest to the highest results. As you can see in the table below, the results for copper and lead were well below the Action Level or Non-Detectable.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of

drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Lāna'i City Water System	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	2.4	NA	2.4	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Microbiological Contaminants								
Total Coliform (RTCR)	NA	TT	1	NA	NA	2022	No	Naturally present in the environment
Inorganic Contaminants								
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.55	2.26	2.85	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.65	0.51	0.82	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminants	AL	Lānaʻi City Water System	Sample Date	# of Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants						
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	< 0.05 *	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	15	< 2.5 *	2021	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*: 90th percentile value is reported.

Violations and Exceedances

Level 1 Assessment and Sanitary Defects

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct one Level 1 Assessment(s). One Level 1 Assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take zero corrective action(s) and we completed zero assessment(s).

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
mrem/yr	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA	Not Applicable

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	**Definition**
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level
Level 1 Assessment	Level 1 Assessment: A level assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shutting off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair, and shaving can save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. It can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Signing up for Eye On Water

The water meter that measures your water usage is now a Smart Meter and can measure the water consumption every 15 minutes. It also makes it possible for you to detect a leak very easily. The "Eye On Water" application, for your computer or iPhone, lets you see how much water you are using and can alert you to possible leaks. Below is a quick way for you to sign up for "Eye on Water:"

1. Visit https://beaconama.net/signup on your computer using a supported web browser.

2. Enter your service area zip code: ***96763***

3. Enter your 12 digit account number (account ID) which can be found on the top right of your water bill: e.g. **0000*12345678***

4. Enter your email address.

5. Create and confirm a password.

6. You'll get a confirmation email from Beacon. You must verify your email address by clicking on this link. Once you do, you can sign in using your email and password.